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## ANTOINE L'ESPENARD,

THE FRENCH HUGUENOT, OF NEW ROCHELLE,

AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY GEN. CHARLES W. DARLING, A.M., Corresponding Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N.Y.

1893  
THE origin of the name Huguenot is not positively known, although some writers connect it with Hugués, a notable heretic who lived in the sixteenth century. It was first applied to the Protestants in the year 1560, and for some time it was in use as a political nickname, which grew to honor by the character and conduct of its wearers. No person bearing the name of Huguenot appears to have been conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots, and the name, if of local origin, may have taken its rise from Hugués, Hugo, or Hugon. There are those who claim that it is derived from the German "Eidgenossen," while others hold that it came from the words "Huc nos," with which one of the earliest public documents of French Protestantism begins. Some even venture to say that the name originally came from Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty, and king of France, A.D. 987.

The persecution of the Huguenots commenced during the reign of Francis I., and even at that early period of time drove many Protestants from their native land.

Francis II., son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, who came to the throne in 1559, was weak in body and mind, and during his reign the Guises were the real rulers of France. Their extreme arrogance caused the formation of a Protestant party, which soon numbered among its supporters many noble men and women. When Francis II. died, in 1560, the crown went to his brother, Charles IX., who was then only ten years of age. During his minority, Catherine, his mother, acted as regent, and showed some slight indications of lenity toward the Protestants, who, by the edict of January 17, 1562, were granted limited liberty of worship. By the peace of St. Germain-en-Laye, dated August 8, 1570, the fortified city of Rochelle was designated as one of the places of safety for the Huguenots, who felt no confidence in the friendship of the queen-regent. She looked upon Protestants as abominable heretics, and feared that aid would be rendered them by the crowned heads of England or Germany. Catherine was ambitious, crafty, and perfidious, and her intrigues tended to promote discord in France. So little confidence did the French Protestants repose in the queen-regent, that numbers of them left the country for more congenial homes abroad. As early as 1555, some of them had established themselves in Brazil, and in the "Narrative and Critical History of America" we read that a settlement of Hugue-

nots was formed at the mouth of the St. John's River, in Florida. This colony, under the direction of John Rebault, had been sent out from France to America by Admiral Coligny.

It is a well-known fact in history that Charles IX. pretended to make overtures of peace to the Huguenots, and at the marriage of his sister, Margaret, to Henry of Navarre he invited Coligny and other Protestant leaders to the wedding ceremonies. Having treated them at court with simulated favor, he managed to lull their suspicions, and the result of his machinations was the general massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day, August 25, 1572.

When, in 1584, Henry of Navarre, the acknowledged head of the Protestant party, became heir apparent to the French throne, the Guises openly avowed their intention to retain control of the crown.

Henry III., after the death of Charles IX., in 1574, succeeded his brother as King of France, and it was during his reign that the Guises were assassinated. Henry met with the same fate, for he was stabbed by Jaques Clément, a partisan of the Guises, and died August 2, 1589.

Henry IV., the first Bourbon monarch of France, who succeeded Henry III., in 1589, was bred a Protestant by his mother, Jeanne d'Albret, the wife of Antoine de Bourbon, and Queen of Navarre. After the peace of St. Germaine, in 1572, he married Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX., and was compelled to abjure his faith. Although Henry IV. was at heart a Huguenot, he entered the Roman Catholic Church from motives of policy, but continued to protect the Huguenots. In the year 1598 he issued the Edict of Nantes, which restored toleration, and defined the position of the Reformed Church in France. Then affairs for a time became settled. During the life of this monarch prosperity followed the Huguenots of France such as had never before been enjoyed. In the year 1624 the Protestants had become a power, and so much strength had they politically that a change in their political status was decided upon by their enemies. Fourteen years prior to this date Louis XIII. had ascended the throne, but during his minority the country was governed by Marie de Medici, his mother, who was the wife of Henry IV. Albert de Luynes, a peer of France, and a favorite of the queen-regent, held the reins of government, and the result was commotion and violence. After his death, in 1624, Cardinal Richelieu entered the Council, and became the real ruler of France, with almost absolute authority. The king, whose education had been sadly neglected, lived in seclusion, hated his family, and stood in awe of his minister. Richelieu, educated for the army, had given up the military profession to study theology, and in 1607 was consecrated a bishop in the Roman Catholic Church. Having allied himself with the queen-mother, he was appointed her almoner, and in 1622 was rewarded with the hat of a Cardinal. Soon after he was made Prime Minister, when he established absolute power, vested in himself, and he then determined to crush the Huguenots, whose influence had been steadily increasing. Having driven out the queen-mother, he lost no time in making an attack upon Rochelle, laying siege to that place. This siege lasted fourteen months, and was one of the most memorable events in the history of France. The city surrendered October 28, 1628, and twenty thousand out of twenty-four thousand of its inhabitants perished by sword or famine. By the fall of Rochelle the political power of the Huguenots was broken, but Richelieu's measures

concerning the Huguenots were magnanimous. As the intentions of this priestly magnate were purely political, the Huguenots were allowed freedom of conscience and liberty of worship. Louis XIV. came to the throne in 1643, at the age of five years, and during his minority the government of France was in the hands of Cardinal Mazarin. At the death of Mazarin, in 1661, Louis, at the age of twenty-three years, determined to become his own Prime Minister, and by his magnificent surroundings he attached to his court many powerful nobles. Madame Maintenon, to whom Louis XIV., in 1685, had been secretly married, virtually had control of the government, and her influence over the king was unbounded. The Huguenots came in for a portion of her displeasure, for their properties were confiscated, their churches destroyed, and "dragonnades" traversed the land, killing or driving from their homes those Protestants who would not renounce their religion and be forcibly converted by means of the monks, backed up by the dragoons of Louis. Some of the Huguenots fled to Cevennes, a mountain range in the South of France, which became a stronghold for the Camisards; others went to Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, and America. In the British Isles they were welcomed by the Protestants, and there they learned the English language, and, therefore, when the wave of fugitives reached the shores of America this language was familiar to many of the Huguenots who landed here.

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October 22, 1685, by Louis XIV., caused a loss to France of more than half a million of its best people. Five years after this date some of the Huguenots found a resting-place at Oxford, Mass., where they erected a fort for their protection against the Indians, but their principal settlements in America were at South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, and New York.

By this great exodus from France, that country lost much of the wealth, skill, and industry so essential to her prosperity. Efforts were made to prevent this emigration, but all attempts proved futile, and the fear of the galleys did not prevent the French Protestants from escaping.

Among those who left France for America was Antoine L'Espenard, who came of a family of French extraction, claiming descent from the ancient noblesse. Accompanied by Abeltie, his wife, he left Rochelle in 1669 for America, and in 1670 his name was recorded as one of the settlers at Albany.



*Alto Borgans*

On the 28th of August, 1683, Colonel Thomas Dongan arrived in New York to act as governor of the province which his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, had received, by a new patent dated June 29, 1674, from his brother, Charles II., King of England.

On January 22, 1687, Governor Dongan was ordered to maintain friendly relations with the Marquis of Denonville, who, in 1685, had been sent by Louis XIV., King of France, to Canada as its governor.

A treaty of neutrality, dated November 16, 1686, had been signed at Whitehall, and by this treaty it was agreed that the Indian trade in America should be free to the English and French.

This treaty, which guaranteed non-interference by the two nations in wars against the savage Indian tribes, had been violated by the French,

and, as a compromise between the governments, it was agreed that no act of hostility should be committed, or either territory invaded, until January, 1689.

The documents relating to this negotiation were placed in the hands of Antoine L'Espenard, who was authorized to proceed to Canada, and confer with Denonville relative to the condition of affairs.

Schuyler, in "Colonial New York," states that L'Espenard had an intimate acquaintance with the Governor of Canada, and this was probably the cause of his having been selected for the mission. During the visit of L'Espenard to Canada he ascertained that French troops were preparing to make a winter expedition, on snowshoes,

against Albany, and to burn the city, because its inhabitants had rendered aid to the Senecas. L'Espenard hastened away to impart the alarming intelligence to the English authorities, and on his way to New York he stopped at Albany long enough to inform Colonel Peter Schuyler, who was then mayor of that city. L'Espenard continued his journey without loss of time to New York, and the information thus promptly conveyed probably led to the expedition under Schuyler against the French settlements at the north end of Lake Champlain, the result of which was a signal victory over the French by the English.

About this time the name of L'Espenard appears to have been connected with those of certain settlers on a tract of land called by the Indians "Sarachtogie." Broadhead says that on July 26, 1683, four Mohawk



sachems sold to Cornelis van Dyke, Jan Janse Bleecker, Peter Philippe Schuyler, and Johannes Wendell, the Saratoga land upon which Governor Dongan had granted a patent, on condition that an annual tax of twenty bushels of wheat should be paid thereon to the Crown. Many changes occurred in the ownership of this tract of land, extending over a period dating from 1684 to 1708, when a new patent was issued by Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York and New Jersey. Two years after the date of the first patent, Governor Dongan, being a Papist, endeavored to obtain permission from the patentees to occupy this tract of land for an Indian settlement composed of proselytes made by the Jesuit missionaries. These Indians belonged to the Five Nations, and the French priests who had come to reside among the natives, under pretence of advancing the Popish cause, secretly determined, if possible, to gain them over to the French interest. Dongan surpassed all his predecessors in attention to Indian affairs, and was highly esteemed by the tribes allied to the English. When he discovered the real objects of the Jesuits, notwithstanding the fact that he was a Roman Catholic, he terminated all negotiations, and forbade the "Caghnuaques," or praying Indians, to entertain the French missionaries. The village from which these natives came was located at the fall of St. Lewis, opposite to Montreal, in Canada. This village was begun in 1671, and consisted of such of the Five Nations as had been drawn away by the intrigues of the French priests in the time of Lovelace and Andross, who seem to have paid little or no attention to Indian affairs. Some others of the confederates had been induced to settle at Oswegatchie, called by the French La Gallette, and located about fifty miles below Frontenac. It was owing to the instigation of these priests that the Five Nations committed hostilities in Maryland and Virginia which occasioned the convention in Albany in the year 1684.

On the tract of land which Dongan at first intended to secure for the Caghnuaques, French refugees subsequently established themselves, some of whom were suspected of being hostile to the English. War having been declared between England and France, it was deemed expedient to arrest those French settlers, in order to prevent them from holding communication with Canada. When the order came, residents and non-residents, who happened to be there at the time, were alike arrested, and among those taken into custody were La Fleur, Villeroy, De la Fortune and L'Espenard, all of whom were conveyed to Albany, where L'Espenard and others known to be friends of the English were released.

The following letter, translated from the French, leads to the opinion that Antoine L'Espenard was highly respected by the Jesuits :

REV. JACQUES LAMBERVILLE TO MR. ANTOINE L'ESPENARD.

SIR,—Dumas' return affords me an opportunity to again thank you for the kindness you manifested to do us a service when affairs seemed troubled and desperate. My brother, who was in Canada, reports nothing but what is good, and found the French having no idea nor disposition for war, which creates a hope that God will arrange matters. Had I been obliged to withdraw, it would have afforded me great joy to have seen you. This will be when God pleases. If, however, there be any way in which I can be of service to you, be assured that I shall willingly act in it, as professing to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

JACQ. DE LAMBERVILLE, Jesuit.

4th November, 1686.

Subsequently to this novel experience, L'Espenard removed to New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., and tradition says he was there joined by the Baroness L'Espenard, who was probably a relative.

Bolton, in his "History of Westchester County," describes the locality of his residence as being at a place called Leisler's and Le Count's Neck, which, at a later date, was known as Davenport's Neck.

It is on record that the free-holders of New Rochelle granted to Antoine L'Espenard, when he had reached the ripe age of eighty-one years, land upon which to erect a grist-mill, which structure was soon after built on the east side of the Neck. The old family mansion stood at the easterly end of the mill-pond. Bonnefoy's Point, on the north side, is said to have been the landing-place for certain French Protestants who settled at New Rochelle before and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Antoine L'Espenard died at New Rochelle, in the eighty-sixth year of his life, and his first will was recorded in Albany. There appears to have been a second will, recorded in New York, in which mention was made of a sum of money, to be derived from the sale of a lot of beaver skins, and to be appropriated for the benefit of a poor neighbor. The NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, of an early issue, gives the date of this second will as April 3, 1685. In it the name of Abeltie is retained, and those of his children are given as David, Anthony, Johannes, Cornelia, Margarita, and Abigail. Johannes, at that time, had attained the age of ten years, and Abigail, born September 21, 1684, was six months old. It is presumed that Johannes and Cornelia died before the making of the second will. David Lisenard (here the French accent is dispensed with and the letter *i* takes the place of the *e*), the eldest son of Antoine, settled in New Rochelle, and his name occurs in the Charter of Trinity Church, New York, which charter was given in 1693 by George II. David died in 1697.

Trinity Church was first built in 1696, and afterward enlarged in 1737, when Rev. William Vesey was inducted rector. Its rector in the year 1814 was Rev. Henry Barclay, some of whose descendants became connected with the Lisenard family by marriage. This clergyman was formerly a missionary among the Mohawks, and received a salary of one hundred pounds sterling a year, levied upon all the other clergy and laity in the city, by virtue of an Act of Assembly procured by Governor Fletcher. The revenue of this church was restricted to five hundred pounds sterling per annum, but it possessed real estate which was let for farming purposes.

John Lisenard, the only son of David, and Elizabeth his wife, left a son named John. This branch of the family was supposed to be extinct, until, in 1843, a letter was received by the late Alexander L. Stewart, in which descent was claimed from this John Lisenard. The communication came from John Lisenard, of Moriches, Suffolk County, N. Y.

Anthony, the second son of Antoine, born October 31, 1683, married, November 7, 1705, Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne, daughter of Leonard, and granddaughter of Barrentsen Huygens de Klyne, of New York. The records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York show that Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne was baptized March 29, 1688. Anthony died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his will was signed August 16, 1755.

Issue, Anthony, Magdalen, Leonard, John, Elizabeth, David, Abigail, Maria, and Susannah.

Anthony, eldest son of Anthony and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, born July 24, 1709, married Maria Milbourne. In 1784 he was a vestryman in Trinity Church, New York. Issue: Abigail Lisenard, born December 4, 1739, married March, 1761, Israel Underhill, of New Rochelle, born September, 1731, died September 23, 1806. Issue: Anthony Lisenard Underhill, of New York, born August 8, 1762, married July 24, 1783, Clarina Bartow. Issue: Eliza Bartow Underhill, born 1788, married Ferdinand Suydam, of New York.

Abigail Lisenard, the third daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, born June 27, 1718, married July 6, 1740, James or Jacobus Bleecker, son of Rutger Bleecker, of Albany, N. Y., and grandson of Jan Jansen Bleecker. Issue, Anthony Lisenard Bleecker, born at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 13, 1741, died in New York in 1816.

John Lisenard, third son of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, was born October 25, 1720, but the time of his decease is not known.

Elizabeth Lisenard, second daughter of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, born September 5, 1723, married, May 3, 1759, Samuel Treadwell.



BLEECKER ARMS.

David Lisenard, fourth son of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, born May 15, 1725, married Elizabeth Rodman, and became owner of the property known as Davenport's Neck. He was one of the signers on a petition to certain high ecclesiastical personages in England requesting that the Church in New Rochelle might be supplied with a minister who could preach in English and French. David Lisenard died November 5, 1797.

Maria Lisenard, fourth daughter of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, born July 20, 1727, married, first, William Rodman, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and secondly, April 14, 1753, Thomas Bayeux. Thomas Bayeux was one of the elders in the French Church, and some of his descendants were Madeleine Boudinot, Thomas Bayeux, Jr., Marie Lisenard Allaire, Frederic W. Descondres, Cornelia Baveux, Daniel Clearman, Maria Descondres, George M. Clearman, Catherine Corry, and Louis L. S. Clearman. The mother of the last-named person was a descendant of Vincent Tilyou and Elizabeth Vigneau.

Susannah Lisenard, youngest daughter of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne, his wife, was born October 21, 1728, and it is supposed that she died unmarried, at an early age.

Magdalen Lisenard, eldest daughter of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth Huygens de Klyne his wife, born September 6, 1711, was baptized February 16, 1712. She married, November 16, 1735, Andrew Abramse, whose ancestors came from Holland about 1613, when the first Dutch church was formed in New Amsterdam, and were among the first Dutch settlers there. The Abramse homestead was located in that portion of the city of New York now known as 52, 54, 56, 58 Wall Street, taking

in more land than is included in these numbers, and corresponding to-day with a large part of the block reaching through from Wall to Pine, and from William to Pearl Streets. In the "Memorial History of New York," edited by General James Grant Wilson, the name of Jacob Abramse appears in the tax-list of the city of New Orange, one of the names by which New York was called, for a time, during its occupancy by the Dutch. This tax was imposed early in the year 1674, on citizens whose estates were valued at more than one thousand florins. The list is also to be found in Colonial records, and as New York had been recaptured in the course of a war between England and Holland, it was held by the Dutch that extraordinary expenses had been incurred to place the fort in a condition to make a vigorous defence in case of attack, and so this tax was imposed. The children of Andrew Abramsé, and Magdalen Lisenard, his wife, were: Jacob, Eliza, Anthony, and Jemmima. Jacob Abramsé, eldest son of Andrew Abramsé and Magdalen Lisenard his wife, born July 11, 1743, married Rachel Walker, of New Jersey, and died May 20, 1820. Rachel Walker was born in 1756, and died October 23, 1818. Issue:

Eliza Abramse, born July 7, 1776, married, December 16, 1793, Archibald Robertson, born May 8, 1765, at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was the eldest son of William Robertson, of Aberdeen, son of James Robertson, of Drumnahoy, parish of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, and Jane Ross, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Balnagowan, Ross-shire, Scotland. In early youth Archibald Robertson manifested a great love for the fine arts, and (when his education was completed, at Aberdeen College) he attached himself to them as a profession. In 1782 he went to London and studied at the Royal Academy, where he painted under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He afterward returned to his native home to practise his profession, and during the successful exercise of his art he was invited by Chancellor Livingston, Dr. Samuel Bard, and Dr. Kemp, of Columbia College, New York, to cross the Atlantic and make his home in this city. These gentlemen had heard him highly recommended by Dr. Gordon, of King's College, Aberdeen, and they were anxious to secure his services. Robertson felt great reluctance at first even to think of such a thing as to reside in such a barbarous country as the United States, which then appeared to him as a "Terra Incognita." With a love for romantic adventure, he finally decided to cross the sea, but not with any serious intention of remaining here. He arrived in New York, October 2, 1791, and found this country to be something else besides a scene of savage life. He was the more agreeably disappointed by reason of his previous prejudices. He therefore formed the determination of making New York the home of his choice and the land of his hopes. He came under favorable circumstances, for he brought with him letters from his friend and patron, the Earl of Buchan, one of which was addressed to General George Washington, then first President of the United States. Lord Buchan at the same time sent to General Washington, by Archibald Robertson, the noted snuff-box made of wood from the tree which sheltered Sir William Wallace. This box, at the death of Washington, was returned to the Earl of Buchan by the executors of General Washington, for reasons given in his will. Robertson, describing his first interview with the President, says: "Although familiarly accustomed to intimate intercourse with people of the highest rank and



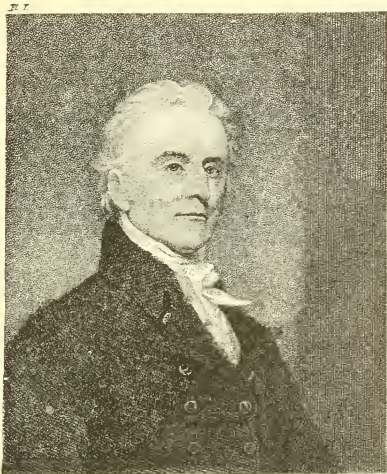


ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON  
JAN 8<sup>th</sup> 1805, AGED 40.  
*26<sup>th</sup> 79 Liberty Street*  
*NEW YORK.*

[From a rare print, in possession of the family.]



station in my native country, I never experienced the same feelings as I did on my first introduction to the American hero. The agitation was evidently obvious to Washington, for, from his ordinary cold and distant address, he declined into the most easy and familiar intercourse in conversation."

*Lipschitz 1833**Daggett, Mass. 1834**John Trumbull*

This description is then given of a family dinner at the executive mansion: "The General, anxious to familiarize his guest, engrossed much of the conversation at the table, and so delighted the company with humorous anecdotes that he repeatedly set the guests in a roar of laughter." This account of the dinner is accompanied by a diagram of the table, which shows that the party consisted of General Washington, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. General Greene, Miss Helmer Custis, Archibald Robertson, Colonel John Trumbull, Colonel Tobias Lear, and Major

Jackson. The two gentlemen last named, as is well known, were the secretaries of General Washington.

Colonel Trumbull, by his artistic skill, has given a second life to some of the most affecting and grandest scenes of the Revolutionary War, in which he himself was a distinguished actor. The enthusiasm for his art never quenched the fire of his patriotism, and the merit of his paintings has stood and will stand the test of time. Who is there, with an American heart in his bosom, who can cast his eye upon those martyrs to their country's cause, upon that self-devotion sanctified by the sacrifices of life, of Warren at Bunker's Hill, and of Montgomery before the walls of Quebec—who can pass through the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and not find his eyes involuntarily drawn upon the triumphs of Saratoga and Yorktown? Who can look upon that "Declaration of Independence" which forms an epoch in the history of the human race, and upon that "Surrender by Washington of his Commission to the Congress of Annapolis," without feeling that the artist has spread a fresh blaze of splendor over those scenes? In the words of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, "Every eye that beholds them identifies the immortality of his own name with the imperishable honors of his country."

The dinner, served at three o'clock in the afternoon, is described as being plain but suitable for a family in affluent circumstances. There was nothing especially remarkable at the table, unless it may be said that the General and his wife sat side by side, he on the right of his lady. The gentlemen were on his right-hand side and the ladies on his left. It being Saturday, the first course was mostly of Eastern cod and other fresh fish. A few glasses of wine were drank during the dinner, with other beverages. The whole closed in about three-quarters of an hour, with a few glasses of sparkling champagne, when the General and Secretary Lear retired, leaving the company in high glee about Lord Buchan and the Wallace box. An admirable description of this event is given by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston in her excellent work entitled "Original Portraits of Washington," published by Osgood & Co., Boston, in 1882. When Robertson was ready to execute his commission for the earl, he spent six weeks by invitation of General Washington at the executive mansion. He deemed it advisable (it having been left to his own discretion) to make his first attempt in miniature on ivory, and in water-colors. He painted, at the same time, a miniature of Mrs. Washington. These he retained, leaving them to remain in his family as an heir-loom, and memorial of his veneration for the great and successful champion of American liberty. They have descended to his granddaughters, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, of New York, and Mrs. Charles W. Darling, of Utica, N. Y. These miniatures are remarkable for their beauty and finish as works of art, and are considered as among the finest efforts of this distinguished artist. After succeeding so happily in miniature, Robertson painted a large portrait in oil, corresponding in size to those of a collection of portraits of the most celebrated characters in liberal principles and useful literature, in the possession of Lord Buchan at Dryburgh Abbey. When finished, the portrait received Washington's approbation and was sent to Scotland in April, 1792, in care of Colonel Tobias Lear. It was delivered to the Earl of Buchan and welcomed by him with cordial approval. Major-General B. W. Black, K.C.B., a valued



*Ligaphilizer*



*in Whirls*

THESE TWO ALBUMS ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SALE.

THEY ARE PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, AND MAY BE ORDERED OF THE AUTHOR, OR OF THE



friend of the writer, stated, in a letter received, that this portrait is yet in the Buchan gallery in Scotland. Robertson also painted in oil, on a small slab of marble nine by twelve inches, a cabinet miniature of Washington. It is half-length, three-quarters view, coat of snuff-color, with an exuberance of shirt-ruffle. In the "Narrative and Critical History of America," by Justin Winsor, reference is made to two other miniatures of Washington, painted by this artist, one of which was presented by Washington as a wedding gift to a granddaughter of his wife. It belongs to Edmund Law Rogers, of Baltimore, Md., having descended to him from his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Parke Law, who married a son of Lord Ellenborough. The head is in half profile, and drawn with exceeding skill. The dress is the Continental uniform, the hair powdered and worn in a queue, and the ribbon tying it is visible over the right shoulder. The colors are so fresh and beautiful that it seems as if it might have been painted within the present year. The other miniature, differing from the former in size, being a trifle smaller, was inherited by Mrs. Beverly Kennon.

The following extract from an article by Colonel Trumbull, president of the American Academy of Fine Arts, written in 1824, indicates the esteem in which the portraits of Archibald Robertson were regarded by his contemporaries: "If we wish to behold Washington when he began to wane, in the latter years of his life, when he had lost his teeth, but yet possessed a full vigor of eye, we must see Robertson's portrait of him." Archibald Robertson was distinguished also as a great linguist. He spoke with fluency English, French, German, and Spanish, and was familiar with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

He died, December 6, 1835, at the age of seventy-one, and was buried from his residence, 97 Liberty Street, New York.

His widow departed this life, April 5, 1865, at her residence in Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

The children of these parents were: Jacob A.; Alexander Hamilton; William, born October 2, 1799, died November 3, 1801; Jane Eliza, born September 15, 1803, died October 29, 1839; Rachel Ann, died May 12, 1884; Anthony Lispenard; Una Corilla, born February 25, 1810, died January 13, 1811; Magdalen Matilda, born November 20, 1811, died December 30, 1892; William Archibald, born March 19, 1815, died January 28, 1853; Andrew James, born July 12, 1817.

Jacob A., eldest son of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, born September 28, 1795, married, December 5, 1831, Helen Ackerman, daughter of James Ackerman, of La Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y. Helen Ackerman was born October 24, 1808, and died December 15, 1851. He was senior partner of the wholesale dry-goods house of Robertson, Eaton & Co., Pearl Street, New York. His city residence was on North Washington Square, New York, and his country home was on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie. He died at this place, July 13, 1866, and his remains were interred in the New Hackensack Cemetery. Issue: Sarah Matilda Robertson, born in New York, October 13, 1832, married, October 27, 1858, Lieutenant J. P. K. Mygatt, of Ohio. Lieutenant Mygatt, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., spent the greater portion of his life in the United States Navy. He was born October, 1832, and died October 29, 1866. His remains were buried in the cemetery at New Hackensack. Issue: Robertson Kirtland Mygatt, born

in New York, October 6, 1861; Otis Angelo Mygatt, born in New York, June 4, 1863.

Angeline Eliza Robertson, younger daughter of Jacob A. Robertson and Helen his wife, born in New York, February 27, 1834, was married, December 21, 1857, by Rev. Charles Chauncey Darling, to his son, Charles William Darling, of New York City, born October 11, 1830, in New Haven, Conn.

Alexander Hamilton Robertson, second son of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, born June, 1797, married Angeline B. Vail, and died February 12, 1846, in New York. At the time of his decease he was Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. His funeral was the occasion of unusually impressive ceremonies, for the reason that he was the first Grand Master in this State who had died while yet in office. His widow married, June 12, 1850, Abram Wing, and died at Glens Falls, January 5, 1853.

Rachel Ann Robertson, second daughter of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, born February 15, 1806, married Henry Winslow, founder of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York. Issue: Julia Winslow, who married John S. Dickerson; Emma Henrietta Winslow, who married William Bruce Putnam; and Geraldine Augusta Winslow, who married J. Warren Goddard, all of New York.

Anthony Lisenard Robertson, fourth son of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, born June 3, 1808, was Assistant Vice-Chancellor of the State of New York, 1846-48; Surrogate in 1848; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1867; Chief Justice of the Superior Court, in New York, from January 1, 1860, to 1869. He was Vice-President of the Manhattan Club, New York, and one of the Governors of the Union Club, in the same city. Judge Robertson lived and died a bachelor. His death occurred December 18, 1868.

Magdalen Matilda Robertson, the fourth daughter of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, married, first, Robert N. Tinson; secondly, Doctor William W. Hall; and thirdly, Colonel W. D. Craft; all of whom she outlived.

Andrew J. Robertson, the only surviving son of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, married, September, 1840, Margaretta Howard, who died in New York January 13, 1874. Issue: Emma Cecilia Robertson, born June 23, 1841, married, January 13, 1863, James Marshall, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who died July 22, 1872. Issue: Edith R. Marshall, born April 12, 1864, married, January 2, 1886, J. Wray Cleveland, of New York. Issue: Marjerie Cleveland, born June 22, 1892.

Robertson Marshall, only son of James Marshall and Emma Robertson his wife, was born in New York, December 1, 1867.

Anthony Abramsé, son of Andrew Abramsé, and Magdalen Lisenard his wife, married Annie Bartow, daughter of Theophilus Bartow. Issue: Elizabeth, who married Honorable Edward Fowler, M.C.; and Annie, who married Theophilus Bartow, Jr.; Margaret Magdalen, who married M. Hoffman; and Jacob, who married Alice Lapham.

Jemmima Abramsé, daughter of Andrew Abramsé and Magdalen Lisenard his wife, married, November 17, 1772, Rev. Theodosius Bartow, second son of Theophilus Bartow. They had eight sons and three daughters.

Leonard Lisenard, second son of Anthony Lisenard and Elizabeth



Huygens De Klyne, his wife, born December 14, 1715, married, in 1741, Alice Rutgers, daughter of Anthony and Cornelia Rutgers. His wife inherited from her father, who died in 1746, one-third of the large landed estate known as Rutgers Farm. This farm was a portion of an extensive grant of land which Anthony Rutgers had received from George II. It was in an orchard connected with this farm, on East Broadway, that Nathan Hale was executed.

Leonard Lispenard purchased, September 28, 1748, from the sisters of his wife, the remaining two-thirds of this land, and thus the whole property came into his possession.

Catherine, one of these sisters, married Rev. Dr. Barclay. The other, Alita, became the wife of Richard Lefferts. Leonard Lispenard was an importing merchant in New York, but his attention was not wholly confined to mercantile affairs, as for nearly half a century he filled various offices of honor and trust in connection with the government. From 1750 to 1762 he was an Alderman, at a time when it was considered an honor to be a City Father. While acting in this capacity, he was called



KING'S COLLEGE, IN 1741.

upon by the Common Council to be one of a committee appointed to prepare the draft of an address in honor of Lord Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America, who had rendered signal services in the war against the French, which in 1760 resulted in the conquest of Canada.

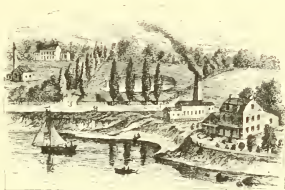
Leonard Lispenard was a member of the Twenty-eighth Session Assembly, Province of New York, 1759; and of the Twenty-ninth Session from January 31, 1761-1763. He was a delegate to the "Stamp Act Congress" which met in New York in 1765, and in the same year he was one of twenty-eight delegates from this city, who united with delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina, in a futile effort to procure the repeal of certain obnoxious laws. In 1773 he was President of the New York Marine Society, and the fac-simile of a certificate of membership, signed by him, is shown in Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of the City of New York, dated 1862. He was an original member of the Society of the New York Hospital, and one of its governors from 1770 to 1777. He returned to that office in 1784, and con-

tinued therein until 1787. He was a member of the "Committee of Fifty-One," chosen May 14, 1774, to act on the impending crisis. He was one of the "Provisional Committee," which met in New York, April 20, 1775. He was a member of the "Committee of One Hundred," chosen May 5, 1775, to control all general affairs relating to the interests of the people, for at that time the Continental Congress had not decided upon the need of an army. He was a Deputy to the Revolutionary Congress which met in New York, May 22d to July 8th, and from July 26th to September 2d, and from October 4th to November 4th, 1775. He was a Regent of the University, and a Governor, Trustee, and the Treasurer of King's, now known as Columbia College, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1756. As a member of the "Committee of Observation," he was an active participant in various matters of importance pertaining to the political condition of affairs, which then absorbed the public mind. When General Thomas Gage occupied, with his army, the city of Boston, he sent out a detachment to capture the arms and powder in the Charlestown arsenal. Troops were also ordered, February 26, 1775, to Salem and Concord, to take possession of stores, which expeditions led to the battle of Lexington, fought April 19, 1775. The English regiments were attacked by a small body of Americans, who forced the British soldiers to retreat to Boston, and this was the commencement of hostilities between the English and American armies, for in May, 1775, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts declared General Gage (the last Governor of Massachusetts appointed by the king) unworthy of obedience. Boston was invested and blockaded by a large force of patriotic Americans, who took up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, and the newly formed Army of the Revolution prevented the British from communicating with their allies. When the news of the skirmish at Lexington arrived in New York, a small body of determined men, among whom were Anthony and Leonard Lispenard, seized a sloop laden with provisions for the English at Boston, and threw the cargo overboard. On the evening of April 23, 1775, this party entered the arsenal, captured a thousand stand of arms, and sent them to the Revolutionary Army. The inhabitants of New York were aroused, men in large numbers were enlisted for the service, loyalists were threatened with the gallows, and the property of the Crown was plundered wherever it could be found.

Leonard Lispenard, then holding the rank of a colonel of militia, by a commission under the Crown, renounced his allegiance to the king, and openly declared himself a friend of independence. Three hundred New Hampshire boys, under command of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and Remember Parker, surprised and captured, May 10, 1775, the garrisons at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The prisoners were conveyed to New England, and the British colors were sent to Congress, and hung up in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. The capture of these forts was a fortunate circumstance, for in them were found supplies of military stores, cannon, and a mortar, which afterward went by the name of "Old Sow." It is said by Chief Justice Jones, a reliable historian of earlier days, that had it not been for this powerful mortar, and the cannon, General Washington could never have carried on the siege of Boston. Allen, Warner, and Parker received for their valuable services certain lands in the Green Mountains of Vermont, called "Hampshire Grants." Portions of this land were claimed by New York, but New Hampshire in-

sisted upon standing by her sons, and permitting them to retain the whole. A controversy therefore arose, in which New York asserted its right to that part of the land extending as far east as the Connecticut River.

New Hampshire claimed for her sons a line, to form the western boundary, running at a distance of twenty miles east of the Hudson River; and the New York grantees applied to Great Britain for aid in the settlement of the dispute. The case was investigated by the king and council; an *ex-parte* line was determined upon, and the Connecticut River was fixed as the boundary between the two colonies. New York, soon after this adjustment, erected the disputed ground into the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloucester. Judges, justices, sheriffs, and other officials for the same, were appointed by New York, and like officers were designated by New Hampshire, which had secured a larger portion of land than had been granted to Allen and his associates. The people of the latter State refused to permit persons holding commissions under New York to perform any duties under such commissions, and it



LEONARD LISPENARD'S HOUSE, NORTH RIVER SHORE, 1767.

was while matters were in this confused condition that Leonard Lispenard, James Duane, John Morin Scott, Thomas Smith, and William Livingston applied to the General Assembly for the passage of an act declaring Allen, Warner, and Parker as outlaws. An act was passed, and a proclamation issued, in 1774, by the governor, wherein a reward of fifty pounds sterling was offered for their apprehension. The capture of the forts above named, at an opportune time, by the forces under these brave men, changed the current of public opinion, and they received the thanks of Congress, in addition to the land, for their services in the "great and glorious cause."

On Sunday, June 25, 1775, General Washington, who, June 15, 1775, had been appointed by Congress Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Revolution, arrived in New York from Philadelphia on his way to Boston. He was accompanied by Generals Lee and Schuyler, and during their stay in the city they were entertained by Colonel Leonard Lispenard, at his handsome residence, then located two miles out of town. Three days before this date the people had received news of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought June 17, 1775, and great excitement prevailed, for the siege of Boston had begun. The volunteer organizations raised for

service in the field, members of the Provincial Congress, the City Committee, the leaders of faction, and preachers in the dissenting meeting-houses, together with their congregations, all waited on the beach to receive the distinguished visitors upon their landing in New York from the Jersey shore. When they arrived, they were conducted by this vast body of enthusiastic patriots to the house of Colonel Lispenard, situated on an elevation commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooking what was afterward known as St. John's Park. The centre of this hill is now the junction of Hudson and Desbrosses Streets. The house was on the road to Greenwich, as it was then called, a locality which furnished an outlet from the city to the north.

Washington, Lee, and Schuyler, during their sojourn in New York, received a very hospitable welcome, tendered by a true republican patriot, who well exemplified the words of Pope, when he said :

For I, who hold sage Homer's rule the best,  
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

On the same day, Governor Tryon, returning from England, arrived in the harbor of New York, and landed about nine o'clock in the evening. He was escorted to the Exchange, where he met the members of His Majesty's Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, Clergymen of the Church of England, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Governors of King's College, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce, together with a numerous train of loyal subjects, who conducted him to the residence of Hugh Wallace, where he spent the night.

Thus, on the same eventful day, the leaders of the two antagonistic elements met to consider and discuss the great events which were so soon to take place. The arrival of Governor Tryon, at the same time with that of General Washington, was evidently a source of embarrassment, and it is said that a curious spectacle was presented, the particulars of which afford a fair picture of the trimming propensities of the leaders of the parties then in power in the colonies. It was arranged by the city authorities to address and extend equal courtesies to both of the dignitaries, but the American general chanced to be ahead, and therefore received the first and greater ovation.

When Leonard Lispenard died, February 20, 1790, his remains were interred in the family vault at Trinity Church, New York, and a marble slab bearing his name marked the spot where he was buried.

The valuable estate left to his heirs included the tract of land called "Lispenard Meadows." This land, bounded on the north by Canal Street, on the south by Reade Street, extended from the Hudson to West Broadway. The property was not all held by Lispenard in fee simple, but a portion was on a lease of ninety-nine years from Trinity Church, New York. Some of this property passed out of the hands of the heirs, by the terms of the lease ; some was sold by members of the family, and clear titles given. This great domain was many years ago converted into busy thoroughfares, one of which is now called Canal Street. Lispenard, Leonard, and Anthony Streets derived their names from the Lispenard family.

The children of Leonard Lispenard, by Alice his wife, were :

Leonard Lispenard, born in 1743, and one of nine young men who

were graduated from King's College in 1762. He became a merchant, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and owned the property known as Davenport's Neck in New Rochelle, N. Y., where he had a summer residence. He travelled in Europe extensively, and was a person of superior culture and education. He died unmarried.

Cornelia Lispenard married, February 5, 1759, Thomas Marston, of New York. Among his lineal descendants are Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Lewis Bayard Smith, and Henry Erskine Smith. The two last-named individuals are retired merchants of New York. Dr. Smith, a well-known physician of this city, states that the surname of Marston has substantially died out in this line. The only son of Lewis Bayard Smith is named Bayard Marston Smith.

Alice Marston married, April 22, 1779, Francis Bayard Winthrop, of New London, Conn.

Anthony Lispenard, younger son of Leonard Lispenard and Alice



THE LISPENARD MEADOWS IN 1785, TAKEN FROM THE SITE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, WHICH FORMERLY STOOD IN BROADWAY, CORNER OF SPRING STREET.

Rutgers his wife, received from his father, by will, dated December 30, 1789, and proved February 26, 1790, a large portion of the property left by his father. He was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, December 8, 1742, and married, December 10, 1764, his cousin, Sarah Barclay, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a merchant of New York, after whose family Barclay Street was named. The wife of Andrew Barclay was Helen Roosevelt, niece of Rev. Henry Barclay, rector of Trinity Church, New York. Her sisters were Mrs. Augustus Van Courtland, of the Manor of Van Courtland; Mrs. Frederick Jay, Mrs. Colonel Moncrieffe, Mrs. Beverly Robinson; and Mrs. Dr. Bayley, whose descendant, James Roosevelt Bayley, was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of America.

This Anthony Lispenard was the proprietor of extensive breweries and mills on the Greenwich Road, near the foot of the street now called Canal. It is said that he was captain of militia at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and sided with the colonies against the British.

Thomas and Anthony Lispenard, sons of Anthony Lispenard and Sarah Barclay his wife, died bachelors, the latter dying in 1806. His

portrait, reproduced from a photograph, sent by Colonel C. S. Stewart, appears as the frontispiece in this issue of the N. Y. G. AND B. RECORD. The original portrait in oil from which the photograph was taken is in the possession of Mrs. Elihu Phinney, of Cooperstown, but its history is unknown.

Alice (or Elsie) Lispenard, daughter of Anthony Lispenard and Sarah Barclay his wife, died unmarried in 1886.

Leonard Lispenard, another son of Anthony Lispenard and Sarah Barclay his wife, married in 1790 his cousin, Ann Dorothy Bache. Bache (now called Beach Street) was named after this family. They had five children, Leonard, Helen, Anne Bache, Sarah, and Theophylact, who was the last male member of the family bearing the surname of Lispenard. He married at Quebec, in 1825, Mary Ann Reeves and died leaving three daughters, whose names were Helen, Julia, and Esther.

Helen Roosevelt Lispenard, daughter of Anthony Lispenard and Sarah Barclay his wife, married in 1792 her cousin, Paul Richard Bache, son of Theophylus Bache. Sarah Barclay Bache, daughter of Paul Richard Bache and Helen his wife, married Richard Montgomery Livingston, of Red Hook, N. Y.

Sarah Lispenard, daughter of Anthony Lispenard and Sarah Barclay his wife, married, January 27, 1803, Alexander L. Stewart, of New York.

Charles Stewart, of Hunterdon County, N. J., the first ancestor, came from Ireland to America in 1750, and was commissioned by Congress, June 18, 1777, as Commissary of Issues in the Army of the United States, and served as such during the Revolutionary War. He was the male representative of his grandfather, a Scottish officer of dragoons, and was wounded in the battle of the Boyne, fighting under William III. At a later date he made his home in Donegal County, Ireland. Alexander L. Stewart, born May 31, 1775, was the seventh child of a younger brother of Charles, whose name was Robert, and he was the grandson of Robert Stewart, of Londonderry, who died in 1785.

Helen Lispenard Stewart, daughter of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, born February 28, 1805, married in 1823 James Watson Webb, of New York.

Their children were: I. Robert Stewart Webb, born August 12, 1824, who married first, April, 1849, Mary Van Horne Clarkson, and had Robert S., who died unmarried, September, 1870. II. Helen Matilda Webb, born in 1827, married, in 1860, N. Denison Morgan, and had Robert. III. Catherine Louisa Webb, born December 14, 1830, married, August 17, 1859, James G. Benton, and had Mary Louisa, born June 4, 1860, married, September 4, 1890, Dr. William Norwood Suter, U.S.A. James Watson Benton, U.S.A., born January 24, 1864, married, October 2, 1897, Sarah Wharton, daughter of Colonel Guy V. Henry, U.S.A. IV. Watson Webb, born November 10, 1833, married, June, 1866, Mary Parsons, and died December 3, 1876. Issue: Francis Parsons Webb, Helen Lispenard Webb, and Elizabeth Newton Webb. V. Alexander S. Webb, born February 15, 1835, married, November 28, 1855, Anna Remsen, and had several children, among whom was Helen Lispenard Webb, who married, May 11, 1887, John Alexander, and had Helen Lispenard Alexander.

General Webb, who served with credit during the War of the Rebellion, is now President of the College of the City of New York.

Mary Jordan Stewart, daughter of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, married, February 14, 1826, Stephen Hogeboom Webb, who died March 14, 1873, at Jacksonville, Fla. They had nine children, among whom were Lispenard Stewart, Mary Stewart, Stephania Louisa, Stephen Hogeboom, and Virginia Garland, born August 19, 1839, and married Robert Allen Forsyth, and had Robert Allen, Jr., and Louisa Trevor, who married, July 3, 1889, Henry Russell Drowne, the able secretary of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York.

Sarah A. Stewart, another daughter of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, married first, January 17, 1825, John Skillman, who died June 16, 1854. Issue: Lispenard Stewart, born in New York, November 20, 1825, and married, November 16, 1859, Mary Horton. Sarah Amelia Stewart, born May 11, 1862, and Robert Lispenard Stewart, born February 7, 1866, were their children. Mary (Horton) Stewart, widow of Lispenard Stewart, married, secondly, Charles O. Andrus, of



THE ANCIENT DUTCH FARM-HOUSE OF THE REMSEN FAMILY.

Roselle, N. J. Sarah A. Stewart, widow of John Skillman, married, secondly, September 24, 1835, her second-cousin, Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, late Chaplain U.S.N. Her son and daughter, by Act of Legislature, took the name of Stewart. There were no children by this second marriage. Colonel C. S. Stewart is a son of Rev. C. S. Stewart by his first marriage, but he, with his sister and younger brother, were brought up with the children of their father's second wife.

It is said that the two sets of children have always felt and acted as brothers and sisters, and their true relationship has ever been a puzzle to many persons.

Sarah Lispenard Stewart, daughter of John Skillman and Sarah A. his wife, married, June 15, 1851, Elihu Phinney, of Cooperstown, N. Y., who died September 20, 1892, in the seventieth year of his age. The residents of Cooperstown hold in grateful remembrance his faithful services as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church there, and he was widely known as a Christian gentleman. Surviving him are his widow and one son, Alexander Stewart Phinney.

Lispenard Stewart, son of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, born in New York, August 9, 1809, married, June 4, 1834,

first, Louisa Stephanía Salles, and had Louisa Stephanía Stewart, born in Paris, France, May 21, 1836, married, May 21, 1861, John B. Trevor. Issue: Helen, who died in 1864, and Henry G. The second daughter of Lispenard Stewart and Louisa his wife was Sarah Lispenard Stewart, born April 9, 1837, married, April 20, 1864, Frederick Graham Lee. Issue: Graham Stewart Lee, born February 22, 1865, died March 6, 1869; Maud Stewart Lee, born September 1, 1870, unmarried.

Louise Stephanía Stewart, wife of Lispenard Stewart, died September 7, 1867. Lispenard Stewart married, secondly, December 22, 1847, Mary Rogers Rhinelander. Issue: William Rhinelander Stewart, born December 3, 1852, married, November 5, 1879, Annie Armstrong. Their children were Muriel, who died in 1884, Anita, and William R. Lispenard Stewart, another son of Lispenard Stewart and Mary Rogers Rhinelander his wife, born July 19, 1855, served in the Senate of this State. Mary Rhinelander Stewart, daughter of Lispenard Stewart and Mary Rogers Rhinelander his wife, born March 3, 1859, married, April 25, 1883, Frank Spencer Witherbee, and had Lispenard Stewart, born in 1886, and Evelyn Spencer, born 1889.

Eliza (or Elvia) Stewart, daughter of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, born March, 1812, died unmarried, February 22, 1866. Amelia Barclay, another daughter of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, born November 6, 1814, died single, April 14, 1826. Matilda Wilson Stewart, third daughter of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah Lispenard his wife, born February 6, 1816, married, September 4, 1838, Herman C. Leroy. She died in New York, April 8, 1856. Issue: Alice (or Elsie) Lispenard, who died unmarried in 1836; and Herman Stewart Leroy, who married Clementina Morgan.

In a communication recently received from Charles Pryer, resident of New Rochelle, and historiographer in 1886 of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, it is reported that many of the old grave-stones, which in early days marked the burial-places of generations of the Lispenards, have been removed from their positions, and now form portions of walls or fences of present proprietors in New Rochelle.

NOTE.—The author of this paper tenders his thanks to Mrs. Elihu Phinney, Colonel C. Seaforth Stewart, Mr. Andrew J. Robertson, Mrs. Edith R. Cleveland, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Mrs. Howard McCandlish, and Henry Russell Drowne, for valuable assistance rendered in the form of genealogical information taken from family records.

To the publishers of "Memorial History of New York," thanks are also expressed for the small electrotypes obtained by their permission.









